

### 3rd declension explanation

Auris: **M+F**

1. Group having the same no. Of syllables in case no. 1+2
  - 1 Au – ris
  - 2 Au – ris
  - 1 Ca- na- lis
  - 2 Ca- na- lis
2. Group having two consonants before the ending –is (in gen; case no. 2)
  - 1 dens
  - 2 de –**nt**- is
  - 1 pons
  - 2 po–**nt**-is
  - 1 ars
  - 2 a –**rt** -is

All the other Latin M+F belong to dolor!

Example of declension – see the genitive stem in bold which never changes in the paradigm , and which is the basic part of all the forms (you get it when you take away the ending –is in genitive = case 2):

| SG                  | PL                    |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 caput N           | 1 <b>capit</b> - a    |
| 2 <b>capit</b> – is | 2 <b>capit</b> - um   |
| 4 caput             | 4 <b>capit</b> - a    |
| 6 <b>capit</b> – e  | 6 <b>capit</b> – ibus |
| 1 apex M            | 1 <b>apic</b> - es    |
| 2 <b>apic</b> –is   | 2 <b>apic</b> -um     |
| 4 <b>apic</b> – em  | 4 <b>apic</b> - es    |
| 6 <b>apic</b> - e   | 6 <b>apic</b> - ibus  |

+ see also the explanation in the textbook skriptum\_pdf\_verze\_brezen\_2016.pdf, p.23